The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—$1 50 per annum, strictly in advance. To clubs of ten or more, at $1 each.—All papers are discontinued as soon as the time paid for expires.

☞Rev. P. W. Edwards and Col. S. Walker are our Agents for Haywood county.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1862.

FROM MADISON.

The troops under Gen. Marcus Erwin have gone into the Laurel country, blockaded all the mountain passes, captured some thirty or forty of the ringleaders in the late outrages, together with about one hundred guns, and are in a fair way to "conquer a peace." Capt. Palmer's company from Mitchell, (by the way a splendid body of mounted men,) and one company from Tennessee are there, co-operating with the Madison and Buncombe troops.

Gen. Erwin and the forces under his command deserve great credit for the vigor and promptness displayed in nipping in the bud what would very soon have grown into an ugly affair.

It is to be hoped that the lesson taught the people of the Laurel region will have a salutary effect upon others similarly disposed. They should remember that treason, in whatever shape it may appear, will inevitably be punished, if it require the whole power of the State to do it. Men will not be allowed to defy the laws with impunity, and prompt punishment will follow as surely as night follows day, be the cost what it may.

THE MILITIA OF BUNCOMBE.

The promptness with which the militia of Buncombe sprang to arms last week, upon a very short notice, was extremely gratifying to every true patriot. It shows that our people are wide awake, and know how to value the liberty they have so long enjoyed. The order for the assembling of the militia, with the expectation that the whole would have to go to the Tennessee line, was made on Sunday evening, and not generally known before Tuesday, yet by Thursday morning, bright and early, hundreds of Buncombe's stalwart sons, with their long rifles, and knapsack and blanket, were here, eager and anxious for the word *forward!* Talk about the *militia not being reliable in battle.*—Why we would as soon trust the militia of Buncombe in a hard fight, as any men in the world. This county has some twelve hundred men in the service, and it has been supposed by some that our fighting material was exhausted. Those who looked on here last Thursday came to a different conclusion. We have a heavy reserve of pluck and muscle, ready for any emergency, and if necessary, can throw a thousand well armed men into the field at forty eight hours notice.

Talk of subjugation! Fudge! The South has not commenced fighting yet. She has 400,000 men in the field, and 600,000 more who will follow them as rapidly as they are needed. When Lincoln attempts to penetrate to the interior, he will find a thousand John Morgans with two hundred thousand expert and daring guerrillas at their backs, ready to strike a blow at every step the invader advances.

We are proud of old Buncombe, and willing to share the fortunes of *her* "melish" whenever they take the field.

Col. West having received an order from Maj. Gen. Erwin to that effect, but one company was called for on Thursday, and that was made up by volunteers, and the remainder of the militia dismissed for the present. Col. West took charge of the company himself and left for Madison on Friday morning.

☞We dropped over at the Armory a few days since. Met our esteemed friend Clayton, who kindly piloted us through that establishment, and explained many (to us) new things in the manufacture of guns. Suffice it to say, they are doing things about right, and have the assurance of the Government not only that they are doing *well*, but *very well*. We were pleased to learn that the guard there has been doubled, and that those in command are wide awake and prepared for visitors by day or night.

☞We understand that a few men can be found in this section who prefer bank bills to Confederate Notes. Where is Jess Holmes the fool killer?

Suppose the Confederacy fails, what will bank bills be worth? Confederate notes are better secured than any other currency, and if *they* are not good, bank bills are not worth ten cents a cord!

☞French Broad and Swannanoa are up to high water mark again, in consequence of the recent rains. No mails since Saturday night, and we do not look for any in some days.

THE TENNESSEE BAPTIST.—The Editor of the Baptist, Rev. J. R. Graves, in a published card, says: "Owing to the sudden evacuation of Nashville, it was impossible to remove any part of the office, books, types or presses, and consequently the paper will remain suspended for the present, and doubtless, until the city is re-taken." He proposes to assist in raising a regiment, battalion, legion, or even company of pike-men for service in the West, if President Davis will accept it, and is willing to lead or follow it upon the field.

CURRENCY.—The Cincinnati papers quote North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama money at forty per cent. discount. Cincinnati and other Northern money don't stand quite so fair even as that here, being worth about ten cents a bushel.

THE CONSCRIPTION LAW.

This bill requiring the enrollment of all males between the ages of 18 and 35, has passed both houses of the Confederate Congress, and is now the law of the land.

A good deal of discussion is going on, pro and con, as to the merits of the bill. We observe that several of our State papers are opposed to the measure. Now it strikes us that the only question which ought to be asked is, was such a law necessary? If so, we say, emphatically, it ought to have been enacted, and will receive the sanction of the people. It may be, as is argued, an extraordinary measure. It must be remembered that these are extraordinary times, and we are engaged in an extraordinary war with an extraordinary people—a people whose cruelty, perfidy and general meanness makes the devil himself hide his face with shame. If the method heretofore relied upon to raise troops is not adequate to the end in view, then we say raise them by conscription. or any other means.

In reference to this measure, the Western Democrat utters the following sensible and well timed remarks:

"However much objection may be raised to this measure, it is stated that all our Generals consider it actually necessary. We are informed on good authority that there are now about 400 Regiments in the Confederate service, and that the term of 300 of these Regiments will expire within the next sixty days. The re-enlistments have not been in sufficient number to secure a permanent army, such as the circumstances demand; and the question is, shall we co-operate with the Government in securing a permanent and well drilled army, or shall we WAIT and see the present army disbanded, and run the risk of being overrun by the enemy before a volunteer army can be raised. For our part, we are willing to abide the decision and action of our Generals and government authorities, and yield to what necessity requires. We will not put our judgment against theirs and try to stir up opposition among the people while our lives, rights and property are threatened by a cruel foe."

GEN. HILL.

The Greensboro' Patriot, in the course of an article on the election of a Governor, says:

"We only intended, when we commenced these lines to introduce a letter, lately received from an old and intelligent subscriber, (and who, by the way, in days past acted with the Democratic party,) recommending Gen. Hill for Governor, Like our worthy correspondent, we do not know whether Gen. Hill was formerly a Whig or a Democrat, nor do we care. We only know that he has the character of being a gentleman of fine talent, good education, and great energy in the prosecution of any thing he undertakes. And in candor we must say, but few names proposed strike us so favorable as that of Gen. Hill. If the especial friends of the different gentlemen who have been suggested for the office of Governor, could make a comp. on Gen. Hill and run no one else, and have no canvass, we should certainly make no objection to the arrangement."

Gen. Hill, we are fully satisfied, is just the man needed at the present time. All who know him bear testimony to his ability, his devotion to the public good, and his inflexible energy and vigilance.

BROKE JAIL.

Four persons confined in jail at this place, two as deserters, one for bigamy and one for theft, broke jail on Sunday night last, and left for parts unknown.

The two charged with being deserters left the following note behind them for the Jailor:

MR. WOLSTENHOLME:—Dear Sir:—We leave your boarding house this morning for Charleston, and shall be very happy to have a note from you when we arrive there.

Respectfully, yours,
J. J. GRAY,
A. C. MONDAY.

Asheville, April 21, 1862.

P. S.—We thank you very kindly for your kind treatment, and should such a thing happen that you should fall into our charge, will treat you with due respect.

JUST AS WE EXPECTED.

The following despatch contains precisely the news we expected to hear from the cowardly traitors who have sold Tennessee to the Abolition despotism.—We knew they would be among the first to run away when danger threatened their filthy carcasses:

Chattanooga, April 7.—On the reception of the news of the battle of Shiloh at Nashville, great consternation prevailed among the Federal officials. They left, making a "straight shirt tail" for Louisville. Andy Johnson, Maynard, Ethridge, and the Postmaster, in their hurry left their baggage behind.

☞The Lincoln Congress, it seems, has abolished slavery in the District of Columbia, and the act has only to receive the signature of the President to become the law. The bill provides, we believe, that loyal citizens of the District are to be paid about $300 per negro, and for the appropriation of $100,000 to transport or colonize such as may prefer to be transported or colonized. The question might here be asked, where is the money to come from? but that is their business, not ours.

What now do the Union slave-holders of East Tennessee and Kentucky think? Will they still cling to the ridiculous subterfuge that Lincoln and the Lincoln Government will not interfere with the rights of private property?

☞One night last week, four prisoner escaped from the jail at Greeneville, Tennessee, and the next day three of them returned, in search of refreshment and sleep. The reason why the fourth one didn't return was, he was supposed to be crazy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—South Carolina already has over thirty thousand troops in the Confederate service, and this number will soon be increased by the several thousand new levies now being equipped and prepared to take the field. And it is not alone in furnishing men that South Carolina is laboring to forward the cause of independence. The most active preparations are making for the manufacture of arms and other munitions of war.

☞A number of the Federals killed at Shiloh, had on that late Yankee invention, the bullet-proof vest. The difficulty with them was, they were not bayonet-proof.

THE RIGHT KIND OF TALK.

The following article from the Iredell (N. C.) Express, is so appropriate, and breathes so much of the spirit of genuine patriotism, that we copy it, and earnestly commend it to that quite numerous class of individuals who stay at home, hoard up money, and find fault with every body and everything. They are good Southern men, as far as professions go, but in no other way have they manifested their devotion to the South. The Express was an old line Whig paper, and battled for the Union as long as there was the slightest hope of preserving it with honor. Let croakers and windy patriots read, mark and inwardly digest:

"It is evident to every reflecting mind that the course which a few papers, published in the Confederacy, are pursuing is calculated to injure seriously, if not ruin, the success of the Southern cause. By their injudicious course they are doing more to aid Lincoln than they are to aid the South. We do not expect President Davis, or any other man to be free from faults and perfect in judgment. We never believed that secession was the proper remedy for Southern grievances; but in as much as it has been resorted to, we are for doing every thing that will strengthen, and not weaken, the success of the revolution. But how is it with those who are continually endeavoring to create distrust in the minds of the people, of the Government which alone can afford them protection? Journals published in New York and Boston, can do nothing worse or more injurious to the cause of the South. President Davis may have recommended measures, which, upon examination might not appear free from objections, and his agents assume authority which he never delegated to them. But do these afford sufficient reason to tear down and destroy the only fabric under whose roof our liberties and future welfare may hope to find protection. Distrust the Government and what becomes of its currency? millions of which have gone and are daily going into the pockets of the people, who have sold their property for it, to prosecute the war. Destroy the Government, and where do we land?—And yet there are men engaged daily in doing all this, who make loud professions of loyalty to the South.

The success of the Southern cause depends upon the friendship and support of the whole people to the Government. This is the foundation upon which rests the fabric which Southern men are now engaged in building, for the protection of their property, their lives, and their liberties. Let it be finished and tried, and then, if it do not answer the purpose, alter or abolish it. After that, it will be quite time enough to look out for other quarters. If Jeff Davis grows into a Dictator, we can emigrate to Abraham's dominions, and at least choose between two evils.

Domestic enemies are more to be dreaded than foreign foes. There are men who would shipwreck their country to punish a single individual who had done them an imaginary or real injury, or stepped between their ambition and the object of their desires, or withheld patronage which would fill their coffers."

A NEW WEAPON.—The Memphis Avalanche makes mention of a new lance and pike, the invention of the Rev. J. R. Graves, of Nashville. Its peculiarities are: 1. Its wound at once paralyzes the enemy, and it is of the most fatal character. 2. It is portable, and can be used with a shot gun. Its length is nine or ten feet when extended, and when folded only the length of a musket. 3. A body of soldiers can be drilled with the manuel used for the musket and bayonet.

HIGH PRICES OF STOCKS.—At Richmond on Tuesday last $5000 North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds were sold at auction at $104½, and $21,000 at $104.

"CALL ALL! CALL ALL!"

Whoop! The Doodles, have broken loose,
Roaring around like the very deuce!
Lice of Egypt, a hungry pack,
After 'em boys, and drive 'em back!

Bull-dog, terrier, cur and fice,
Back to the beggarly land of ice;
Worry 'em! bite 'em! scratch and tear,
Everybody and everywhere!

Old Kentucky's caved from under!
Tennessee is split asunder!
Alabama awaits attack,
And Georgia bristles at her back!

Old John Brown is dead and gone!
Still his spirit is marching on!
Lantern-jawed, and legs, my boys,
Long as an Ape's from Illinois!

Want a weapon? Gather a brick!
Club or cudgel, or stone or stick!
Anything with a blade or a but,
Anything that can cleave or cut!

Anything heavy, or hard or keen!
Any sort of a slaying machine!
Anything, with a willing mind,
And steady arm of a man behind!

Want a weapon? Why capture one!
Every Doodle has got a gun,
Belt and bayonet, bright and new;
Kill a Doodle, and capture *two!*

Shoulder to shoulder! son and sire!
All! Call all! to the feast of fire!
Mother and maiden, and child and slave!
A common triumph, or a single grave.

A LARGE STAMPEDE.—A citizen of Knoxville, who arrived yesterday afternoon from Grainger county, states that 8 o'clock in the morning, near Blain's Cross Roads, he met some 800 refugees, on their way to Kentucky. They were chiefly from Knox and Grainger counties—a few from Jefferson. About 100 of them were armed with guns. the remainder with scythes, pitchforks, clubs, &c. It is to be hoped that our authorities will devise some prompt means of stopping this exodus of our agricultural population. The tory leaders who are encouraging it by the circulation of exaggerated representations to frighten the uninformed, ought to be summarily dealt with.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE 47th and 48th Regiments North Carolina Troops elected field officers on Wednesday as follows:

47th Regiment.—Sion H. Rogers, of Raleigh, Colonel; G. H. Faribault, of Wake, Lt. Colonel; John A. Graves, of Caswell, Major.

48th Regiment.—R. C. Hill, of Iredell and late of the United States Army, Colonel; Samuel H. Walkup, of Union County, Lt. Colonel; B. R. Huske of Fayetteville, Major.—*State Journal.*

THE VANCE LEGION.—We learn there is much anxiety felt in different quarters to raise a Legion in this State to serve during the war, to be called the "Vance Legion," to be commanded by the gallant Z. B. Vance. The idea is a popular one, and we have no doubt it could be raised in thirty days. Let the ball be put in motion.—*Raleigh Standard.*

LATE NEWS.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth.

The Batile at Corinth.

During the forenoon the city was full of *"reported"* reports, and all kinds of rumors of the events at or near Corinth since Monday.—Many of these are incoherent and unreliable, but from the mass we are able to gather the following, which in the absence of direct telegraph communication, we regard as very nearly the truth.

We have seen and conversed with a gentleman who left Corinth on Wednesday night, in company with four thousand of the prisoners, bound for Tuscaloosa, Ala. There was severe and sanguinary fighting on Sunday and Monday, but had been none since, at least up to the time of the departure of our informant. The loss of the Confederates in killed and wounded, up to that time, was between four and five thousand, and that of the Federals was estimated at about twenty thousand. As graphically expressed by our informant, "There was a perfect sea of dead Yankees on the field. [The entire loss of the enemy, in killed, drowned, wounded and prisoners, we learn from another source, is estimated at Corinth to be thirty thousand!] Up to Monday night our men were too busy attending to our wounded to give any attention to those of the enemy.

Up to the time our informant left seven thousand prisoners had been brought in, and large numbers were continually arriving. The Division under Gen. Polk drove five thousand of the enemy into the river, and it is estimated that no less than two thousand found a watery grave. Among the enemy's killed is Gen. Wallace, and among the captured by our forces are Gen. Prentiss and several Colonels who were acting Brigadiers. The former of whom is reported as being quite insolent in his deportment; before leaving Corinth on the cars, he remarked to the crowd assembled that if he had time he would make them a speech, and make them good Unionists in ten minutes.

In reference to the death of General Buell, it is stated by five Confederate soldiers, who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the colors of the Federal army were draped in mourning for his loss; and that he was killed early in the action on Monday. This is confirmed by the admission of six hundred prisoners who came in on Wednesday, and by a dispatch received here by private parties, from Mobile. In consequence of these disasters the Federal army is reported to be in disorder.

The following dispatch, received this morning by the enterprising proprietor of the Trout House, which corroborates the leading facts above recited, we are kindly permitted to copy:

Chattanooga, April 10.—All concur in our victory being complete. Drove them to their gunboats both days. They commenced shelling—we retreated. Their loss, lowest estimate, 18,000 in killed on the field; Gen. Buell among them. Many of their and our wounded were burnt by the woods taking fire. We destroyed much of their ammunition, there being too much for us to haul off. The whole Militia of Louisiana and Mississippi has been called out and are coming up. W. D. LAVENDER.

Mobile, Ala., April 10.—A dispatch from Corinth to the Tribune, of this city, says that an armistice of three days has been asked for by the Federals for the purpose of burying their dead. Twelve thousand are reported to be killed, many thousands wounded, and many more thousands taken prisoners. Buell certainly killed.

We take the following from the Atlanta Intelligencer of Saturday:

FROM CORINTH.—We have just seen a gentleman who left Corinth on Wednesday night last. The information he imparts to us, differs but little from our telegraphic reports. He says that the prisoners taken at the battles on Sunday and Monday, with the exception of some 800, who were at Corinth when he left, have been sent to Memphis—that in the latter place, when he left it, the wharves were crowded with people, waiting the arrival of Van Dorn's and Price's reinforcements for Beauregard—that large reinforcements had already passed on the line of the Tennessee railroads to Beauregard, estimated at 12,000.

Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted by both armies to the burial of the dead. Some little skirmishing only had taken place. Buell fought his fresh troops on Monday; some 40,000 strong. The report at Corinth was that he was killed.

Bridgeport, April 16.—Scouts just in from Bellefonte, report that neither Decatur nor Decatur bridge have been taken.

There are only three thousand Yankees now at Huntsville, the balance having fallen back, and there are none this side.

A man, apparently reliable, just from Nashville, says that the enemy are removing their stores and sick and their cannon over the river, to Edgefield.

A gentleman from Wartrace says that Col. Stearnes killed seventy-five of the enemy in the late fight, and wounded a great number.

Bridgeport, April 16.—There are only two bridges burnt on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Our pickets went as far as Bellionte last night and saw no enemy. From the best information we can get, the enemy have gone back to Huntsville.

Norfolk, April 16.—Northern accounts of the Corinth fight received here to-day, admit a Federal loss of 20,000, including Generals Sherman, Crittenden and Wallace. Buell mortally wounded. They say also that the Confederate loss is 35,000.

The dry leaves and vines on the battle-field taking fire, set fire to a number of Federal caissons, which exploded killing a great many of the Federals.

[Considering that the Confederate force engaged was only 38,000, they must have been pretty badly cut up according to the Yankee account. The highest estimate of our loss in killed and wounded, that we have seen, does not exceed 5,000.—ED. KNOXVILLE REGISTER.

Gen. Halleck left St. Louis for the Tennessee river, to assume command in the field.

Two regiments from Kentucky and two from Wisconsin have laid down their arms at Nashville, and refused to fight for Lincoln.

The English journals say that the great battle off Newport News is one of the most interesting incidents of the war. They are loud in praise of the extraordinary achievements of the Virginia, and say the Confederate frigate gained an easy victory.

Augusta, April 15.—The Savannah Republican has received a dispatch from Corinth, date not given, which says that there has been no general engagement since the 7th. We still held a part of the battle-field. There is considerable skirmishing every day, in which the Confederates generally get the best.

Federal official papers found on the battlefield show that the force of the enemy was 61,000, exclusive of Buell's command.

Packages of poisoned balls have been found around the enemy's camp.

Gen. Gladden, of South Carolina, has died of his wounds.

General Bragg has been made a full General.

The Confederate army is in excellent spirits, and ready to renew the fight.

Chattanooga, April 14.—Three hundred of Col. Starnes' cavalry have just returned from a successful foray into Middle Tennessee.

At daylight he attacked the Hessians five hundred strong at Wartrace, killing seventy and losing three killed and one wounded.

The enemy have retired from Stevenson.

Confederate citizens have burned two bridges between Stevenson and Huntsville, and the enemy one at Bridgeport over Widdows' Creek.

Thirteen of the 19 Yankees who ran away with the engine on the State Road, on Saturday last, have been captured. Four of them were brought here this evening. All of them belong to the second Ohio regiment, and say they were to be paid twenty thousand dollars by Gen. Mitchell to burn the Chickamauga bridges.

Richmond, April 15.—The Conscription Bill passed the House yesterday in secret session.—It had previously passed the Senate.

Both Houses of Congress to-day adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, to meet again on the third Monday in August.

Nothing of importance was transacted in the Senate to-day.

The House passed a bill to prevent trading with the enemy during the war under heavy penalties.

FORT PULASKI SURRENDERED!

NO LIVES LOST!

ONLY FOUR MEN WOUNDED!

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT!

Savannah, April 12.—The Republican of this morning states that Fort Pulaski unconditionally surrendered at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a most gallant defence against guns vastly superior to its own. The information is direct.

Seven large breaches were made in the South wall of the Fort by a battery of eight Parrot guns at King's landing.

All our barbette guns were dismounted, and three casemates, leaving but one gun bearing on that point.

Three balls entered the Magazine, and a clear breach was made in it by a conical one steel pointed, and was propelled with such force as to pass entirely through the wall nearly every fire.

No lives were lost during the bombardment, and but four wounded. Three lost a leg each, and one an arm.

Nearly a thousand shell were thrown into the Fort from the Federal batteries. Colonel Olmstead sent no official dispatch, but a verbal message, that the garrison had done all men could do.

Such was the fire that no human being could stand on the ramparts for even a moment.

A BATTLE ON THE PENINSULA!

The Confederates Victorious!

Richmond, April 17.—An Official Dispatch received last night from Lee's Farm, on the Peninsula, says:

The enemy commenced a furious bombardment on our lines at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, which they continued until 7, P. M.

Three attacks were made upon our centre but they were splendidly repulsed. They tried to force and occupy Gen. Cobb's position, between Lee's and Winn's mills, wading our Rifle Pits, but they were driven out and repulsed with heavy loss.

Our troops behaved nobly. At 10 o'clock all was quiet.

Our loss was twenty killed, including Colonel McKinny, of the 15th North Carolina. Not over seventy-five were wounded.

Eight artillery horses were killed and one howitzer disabled.

THE SCOUTING PARTY.

The scouting party that left our town a week ago, looking after the marauders on Laurel, N. C. returned after a tour of some four days.—They found the tories scattered through the mountains, in laurel thickets and in mountain gorges, where it was impossible to reach them with the small force in pursuit. They commenced bush-whacking our troops from the time they struck the head of Laurel Creek, and kept it up until they got out of the mountains. They killed one soldier by the name of Morgan in Capt. Goodman's company, and wounded two others, one seriously but we hope not fatally.—What amount of destruction was done to the marauders by our troops is not known, but from the way some of them would tumble over and kick when our men fired upon them, would suppose they killed some fifteen or twenty. They are certain they killed some two or three of the Sheltons, who are ring leaders of this marauding party. This is only giving them a foretaste of what will follow, as our authorities are determined to break up this nest of thieving tories and robbers.

Lieut. Tonkin of Capt. Goodman's company had a small buck shot strike him near the groin, but hitting his pocket-book prevented the ball from entering his flesh. The ball passed through nine folds of the leather, and several papers and bank bills, lodging against the back of the pocket book, dropping into one of the pockets of the book. This scouting party consisted of a detached portion of Col. Gillespie's regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. Kee, to-wit: Capt. Hodge and company, Capt. Goodman and company and Capt. Lafety and twenty of his men. The boys have all got rested from the fatigue of their mountain trip, and are ready for what ever may come up next. We advise all Yankees and tories to keep a sharp look-out when these volunteers are about, for they are the right grit and know how to shoot.—*Greeneville (Tenn.) Banner.*

THE FIGHT IN NEW MEXICO.

In the report of Gen. Sibley's victory over Col. Canby's forces, it is stated:

"The enemy were repulsed with great slaughter and retreated to the fort—our brave and heroic Texans capturing the entire artillery—seven pieces—one 24-pounder, three long twelves, two long sixes and one small howitzer. *This battery was actually taken from the enemy by Bowie-knives and six-shooters!* An achievement before unknown in warfare."

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., April 7.—A few Yankees came over into King George a few days since, and stole away a negro woman and her children. After "looking around," and getting acquainted with their new masters, the servants begged most earnestly to be returned to their former owners. A little boat was prepared, and a dozen men came over with the servants.—Three of our farmers, with their double-barrel guns, concealed themselves near the banks of the river, and, as the boat came up, let fire at the enemy. Three were killed, others wounded, and our farmers escaped without a scratch.

A SKIRMISH.—We understand that Captain Boothe's company, of Col. Spruill's Cavalry, had a skirmish with the enemy at Big Gully, about 12 miles from Newbern, a few days ago, in which he killed three of the enemy and took nine prisoners. Capt. Boothe's horse was killed under him.—*Raleigh Standard.*

PROTECTION.

We have already alluded to the hypocrisy of the promises of protection to persons and property which the Lincoln leaders are holding out to the citizens of that portion of Tennessee they have overrun. In the New Orleans Crescent we find the following appropriate remarks on this subject:

If, in face of these stern teachings, the Tennesseeans, or any considerable portion of them, can be duped by the Lincolnites, they possess a smaller amount of intelligence than they have been given credit for. Once in the power of the enemy, the Maryland and Missouri ravages and outrages will be re-enacted, and a darker tinge added on account of the strong resistance that has been made. The mouth-mercy of the invader is only a snare, a pretence, and a delusion. It hides relentless *malignity*, unbounded avarice, and a ferocity of feeling unknown to the annals of ancient or modern warfare.—It means enslavement, pillage and confiscation. It means the utter destruction of our liberties, the debasement of our manhood, the sequestration of our property, and the deprivation of every franchise proud men care for, or wish to live for. This is exactly what these hypocritical professions mean, and he who takes them after the experience of the past is either a fool or a traitor.

"Protection to person and property," forsooth! What right have these ruthless invaders of Southern soil to ever promise protection? None at all! They are not the Government—they are merely the servants of their Government at Washington—and to the acts of that Government we must look if we would arrive at the truth. What is the Lincoln Government doing? Why, at the very moment their military leaders in Tennessee are treacherously protesting to the people that they shall not be harmed either in person or property if they will remain quietly at their houses and not interfere with the war that is going on, the Lincoln Congress is passing confiscation laws that will sweep away every particle of property South, and engaged in devising ways and means to otherwise "punish the rebels," with an assiduity that would do credit to the bloodiest tyrant that ever reigned over an oppressed people. Even if their military leaders were honest in these protestations, they would be powerless to redeem their pledges. The Government at Washington has already ordered otherwise, and will be obeyed.

THREE CHEERS FOR GEN. KIRBY SMITH!

We understand that the citizens of Jonesborough, Tenn., were surprised last Saturday morning by the sudden appearance in their midst of an armed force, who quite unceremoniously, attacked the liquor establishments and captured some two or three hundred gallons of the *good critter!* And, horrid to tell, they poured it out into the streets. This manœuvre was accomplished without the loss of a single man!—But from the *smell* on the streets, a stranger passing along, would have thought that the town was *in liquor.*

The citizens of Carter county also waked up the other morning, and to their utter consternation, found a detachment of soldiers in the heart of the county, playing the very wild with stillhouses and groceries.

This is a lick in the right direction, and we can only say *hit him again!*—*Southern Advocate.*

STARTLING FIGURES.—The debt of Lincolndom is so vast that the Yankees admit that unless they can conquer and rob the South this spring, by July it will reach $1,000,000,000.—Very few people have an adequate idea of this sum. If it was in gold, allowing two hundred and fifty dollars to the pound, it would be four millions of pounds, or twenty thousand tons of two thousand pounds each. If in silver, at a dollar to the ounce, it would be sixty-two and a half millions of pounds. If carried on drays, a thousand pounds on each dray, it would take 62,500 drays to carry it. Suppose a person could count a dollar each second and work six hours each day, then it would take one hundred and twenty years to count it. If in a pile of half dollars, allowing ten to the inch, it would make a pile over 3,156 miles high, or if laid down on a line, each an inch across, it would be nearly seventeen thousand miles long. People of the South, the enemy say that you shall pay this vast amount.

THE ladies of Troy, New York, have invented a new feature in their fairs. A parcel of handsome girls set themselves up, and allow gentlemen to kiss them for 12½ cents per kiss. One girl made sixty-two dollars in one evening.—One man took eleven dollar's worth.—*Richmond Examiner.*

DALTON, GA., April 9.—Eleven car loads of the Federal prisoners captured at the battle of Shiloh, arrived at Chattanooga to-day at six o'clock. The arms, stores and camp equipage that were captured are being rapidly removed.

PAID UP.—The Confederate tax of North Carolina was paid into the Confederate Treasury on the 31st day of last month. Mr. Treasurer Courts' whole heart is in the business, and he is evidently managing the financial affairs of the State with great ability.—*State Journal.*

FIDDLING NERO AND BURNING ROME.

Some of the Northern papers are terribly severe upon Mrs. Lincoln for giving a grand ball, the first that ever took place in the White House. About 500 were present, Mrs. Lincoln herself being dressed in the highest style of fashion and extravagance. The supper, prepared in New York, cost thousands of dollars. One of the papers says:

"How forcibly and unpleasantly it calls to mind the fiddling of Nero at the burning of Rome! That same night, while in Washington all was wanton and gay, wounded volunteers died in the hospitals for want of care and comfort, and our noblest sons and brothers pined in the loathsome horrors of a Southern prison and sighed hopelessly for release. And still with bands playing, and streamers flying, and the noble old ship of State tempest tossed, and drifting along the very verge of an abyss, the "august wisdom of the capitol," the merry with wine, jolly and indifferent, toasting and feasting, dancing and capering about the White House, goes with devil-me-care imbecility, as though life were intended for a pastime—and war an agreeable tableaux! Shade of Belshazzer—ashes of Nineveh—golden calf of Aaron—come forth, ye are wanted in Washington."

FROM EASTERN KENTUCKY.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig in Pike county, Kentucky, under date of the 22d ultimo, sends us the following:

* * * * "As soon as the loyal men left in this section of the State heard of the appointment of their favorite leader, N. Mc. Menefee, as Colonel, they flocked to his standard and fled with him to the mountain fastnesses, where they have lived for months, supported, clothed, armed and furnished at the expense of Col. Menefee. And with old flint-lock rifles, have annoyed the Northern army in this country, and made themselves a terror to the vandal hordes that have been sent here to stain our soil with innocent gore. The name of Menefee is to the enemy in Eastern Kentucky what Marion was to the British and tories in South Carolina.

The gallant Maj. Thompson, who was left at Sounding Gap with four hundred of the Virginia Militia to watch that place, was driven from the gap by an overwhelming force, who attacked him in front and rear. But the Maj. brought off all his men safe, I believe.

Col. Menefee had a fight with the enemy a few days before, and drove them from the field, killing two and wounding four, with the loss of one of his men, who unnecessarily exposed himself.—But in a few moments, the enemy, reinforced to near three hundred, attempted to surround the Colonel and his men.—The Colonel was too sharp for them, and having only thirteen men—many of whom had failed to get their flint-locks off—he ordered them to the mountain's cliffs. He remained upon the ground for near an hour after his men were gone, watching the enemy.

He was riding his race mare, "Emma Treadway," who had borne him out of many a close and dangerous chase, and he felt that she was able to flee from all danger and carry him too. After watching the enemy's movements until he saw he must soon be cut off, he turned and rode up the creek—"Elk Horn"—which was closely hemmed in by high bluffs and crags on one side, and the rugged slopes of the Cumberland Mountains on the other. He had not gone far up the creek ere he was apprised of near danger by his watchful mare snorting loud and shrill. In an instant over one hundred cavalry emerged from a wood before him, and not more than seventy yards distant.

He saw that his only chance was to climb the Cumberland Mountain. Any other man would have surrendered rather than make the attempt, for the mountain was so steep that it seemed almost impossible for a footman to climb it, much less to ride it. The mountain was one mass of boulder rocks and hedges, covered with laurel. He reined his mare to the bluff, and in an instant was flying up the rugged and dizzy heights, the Yankees rushing on and yelling towards him like so many hungry cannibals sure of a feast. When the enemy reached the foot of the mountain they had to stop and dismount, and climb up on foot. At this place the Cumberland Mountain is near three miles high. When the Col. had climbed near the top of the first "bench" he was stopped by some fallen timber. The pause allowed his mare to catch breath. The commander of the enemy, from below, observed the Col.'s halt, and mistaking his stop for a surrender, cried out to his men, who were in close pursuit, to hurry on straight up the mountain, we have the G—d d—d rebel hemmed in at last. They were so sure of capturing the Colonel that they did not fire on him.

When the Colonel's mare had panted a moment, he touched her sides. She leaped the barrier and in an instant was out of sight behind some bluffs and rocks. After proceeding some distance farther, the Colonel dismounted and prepared to fire upon his pursuers, but observing one of his brave comrades approaching him, almost fainting from fatigue, he saw that if he fired the enemy would come in that direction, and perhaps capture and kill his brave soldier. He motioned to the soldier to run on in that direction until he climbed to the top of a bluff. He then stopped and yelled the Osage Indian war-whoop—the most terrific yell known to savage life. He then dashed down a rugged ledge of rocks for near half a mile, and made his escape.

History never recorded so remarkable or reckless a ride. The Revolutionary War had its "McDonald" and "Salini," and its "Putnam," and his flight down the stone steps, and we have our Menefee and Emma Tredway. The noble mare is as swift as an antelope, and strong as a rhinoceros. There is now offered by the enemy $5,000 for the Colonel and $500 for the mare. The Colonel has gone to Tennessee for money and clothing for his men, and when he returns you may hear of more Yankees being disposed of. Perhaps you may see him in Richmond before he returns, as he is going on business to Winchester, Va.

The general impression is, that the enemy will move upon the Salt Works of Virginia, *via* Sounding Gap, but I do not believe that they can or will go in that direction. If they go they will go up the Livesay fork on Sandy River.

The enemy are making a military depot at Piketon, and are there in force to the amount of thirty-five hundred, mostly infantry. I am of the opinion that the roads are so bad that they will be detained there a long time.

THE Confederate Senate has passed a bill fixing the pay of Chaplains in the army at $100 per month and rations.

ANOTHER FREAK OF MORGAN, THE KENTUCKY PARTISAN.

The Memphis Appeal gives the following account of the latest exploit of the gallant Captain Jack Morgan:

The heroic young Kentuckian is as full of strategem as he is of daring. He disguised himself as a countryman and took a wagon load of meal to Nashville the other day. Driving straight to the St. Cloud Hotel, he left his wagon at the door in charge of a trusty follower, and went into the dining room of the hotel about dinner, where he sat down opposite to Gen. McCook.

"General McCook, I suppose," said the disguised partisan, bowing across the table.

"You are right, sir," said McCook, "that is my name."

"Well, gineral, if there's no seceshers about, I've got something to tell you right here."

Looking around, the general requested his new acquaintance to proceed with what he had to say.

"Well, gineral, I live up here close by Burke's mills, right in the midst of a nest of red hot seceshers, and they swear your soldiers shan't have a peck of meal if they have to starve for it. But, gineral, I'm all right on the goose, though I don't have much to say about it at home, and so I got a wagon load of meal ground, and I've brung it down here today; and it's out thar in the street, and you can have it if you want it."

Gen. McCook was highly delighted, expressed his gratitude to the plain looking countryman for his kindness, praised his loyalty to "the old flag," etc., etc., and at once ordered the meal to be taken to the commissary of his brigade and paid for in gold and silver. This transaction accomplished, the counterfeit wagoner again repaired to Gen. McCook's headquarters, where, after requesting a strictly private interview, he told the "gineral" that, if he would send out one hundred and fifty men to such a place, in such a neighborhood in Davidson county, he would guide them right into that "nest of seceshers and traitors," where they might "bag" a large quantity of meal and other "contraband of war," besides a number of the worst rebels that ever assisted in "busting up" this "glorious Union."—Gen. McCook fell into the snare "as easy as falling off a log," and all the preliminary arrangements were made and time and place agreed upon for the one hundred and fifty Federal soldiers to meet their trusty guide.

McCook's detachment of 150 men kept the appointment faithfully, and of course Capt. Morgan, no longer disguised, was there to meet them; but unfortunately for them he was not alone—he had a sufficient number of well armed horsemen to capture the whole Yankee force without firing a gun. So he took them quietly, and sent them swiftly "to the rear," to be exchanged "in due course"—all but one, an officer, whom he released on parole, and bade him return to Gen. McCook with the compliments of his meal-selling acquaintance, who had the pleasure of meeting him at the St. Cloud a few days before.

UNIONISTS AND CONFEDERATE NOTES.

The news, says the Knoxville Register of the 8th inst., which reached this city yesterday from East and West operated like magic upon the pulse of the money market. Some few of our citizens have manifested a disposition to depreciate Confederate notes for the past few weeks. On yesterday these same men preferred this paper to that issued by our banks. We are informed that Confederate notes are now at a premium of ten per cent., our bank notes being the standard of value.

There is one fact self-evident—if Confederate notes are not worth their face value, then there is not a dollar's worth of property in the Confederate States, then the whole cotton crop of the South will be seized by the invader, then Lincoln's recommendation to his Congress will be adopted and enforced, and all the lands of Southern people will be parcelled out among northern soldiers.

The Telegraphic rumors from Corinth and from Virginia made the Unionists about Knoxville place their Confederate bills at the bottom of their purses and offer each creditor current bank notes. Such is human nature, and such the effects of the vicissitudes of war. The mistake consists in this, that if we are defeated on a hundred battlefields, if the whole South be overrun and desolated, the ultimate result will be the same, the South will be free and all the obligations of our government redeemed.

MORE ARMS.—It is announced as a well authorized fact, that 38,000 arms have recently arrived at a Confederate port from Europe. This is good news.

A PISTOL manufactory in Dallas, Texas, turns out twenty-five or thirty revolvers per week.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

THE funeral sermon of Mrs. SARAH SHIPMAN and two infants, wife and children of Mr. ANDREW R. SHIPMAN, will be preached at Patty's Chapel, Henderson county, on the 1st Sabbath in May, by Rev. F. M. FANNING.—Relatives and friends invited to attend.

April 24, 1862. 1t

DEATHS.

A MOTHER IN ISRAEL GONE.

Brother Atkin:—Sister NANCY HALL, wife of Enoch Hall, has gone to her reward. She was born May 9th, 1795; married to brother Hall in 1812; and died on Tuesday, the 8th instant, in her 67th year. We may say of this excellent woman what can be said of but few—she embraced religion in her youth, and kept the lamp of grace burning until death. This happy change took place in the year 1825; from which time to her death she was ever faithful to the church of her choice, (M. E. Church,) kind to the ministers, and filled with love for all God's people.—Her seat was seldom vacant at church, when she was able to attend; and often, very often, has she been heard to rejoice in "hope of the glory of God." Her affliction, of which she died, was too complicated, perhaps, to allow us to say of what disease she died. Her sufferings were somewhat protracted, and quite severe at times: but she bore all with great christian fortitude and patience. I had the privilege of praying with her frequently during her sufferings, and of talking to her about her hopes. She never wavered, but was constantly "strong in the faith, giving glory to God." Her last words were in evidence of her unshaken trust in Jesus. She is gone.

"Yes, the christian's course is run,
Ended is the glorious strife;
Fought the fight, the work is done,
Death is swallowed up of life!"

By noticing the dates which have been given, it will be seen that sister Hall was the wife of the venerable husband, now bereaved, for the term of about fifty years; but now he is left alone—no one with him. How lonesome he looks! I greatly sympathize with him, and bespeak for him the prayers of the church. May God sustain him!

"Borne by angels on their wings,
Far from earth the spirit flies:
Finds her God, and sits, and sings,
Triumphing in Paradise"

WILLIAM HICKS.

April 9, 1862.

DIED, At the Eagle Hotel in Asheville, N. C., on the 10th of April, Mr. JACOB STANSBURY, of Baltimore, Maryland.

CONFEDERATE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

WINSLOW SMITH, Proprietor.

THIS OLD AND WELL KNOWN ESTABlishment is open for the accommodation of the public. GOOD FARE, good servants, and central location, commend it to the traveller.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

April 24, 1862. tf

WANTED TO RENT.

THE advertiser wishes to rent a comfortable DWELLING, (partially furnished preferred,) suitable for a small family without young children, for which a fair rate of RENT will be paid. Inquire of the Editor for address.

April 24, 1862. tf

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY some months since, a bound boy named

OWEN GREGORY,

Aged about 16 years. The above reward, but no thanks, will be paid for his delivery to me.

M. H. BRIGMAN.

April 24, 1862. 3t

Sequestration Notice.

ALL persons residing within the counties of RUTHERFORD, POLK, HENDERSON, TRANSYLVANIA, BUNCOMBE and McDOWELL, owing debts to, or having the control of any money, property, effects or evidences of debt belonging to ALIEN ENEMIES, by a late Amendment to the Act of Sequestration, are required to report the same to me, as RECEIVER, in writing and on oath; and to deliver all such money, property, effects or evidences of debt to me without delay, and without further notice. Those who contracted with Alien Enemies for the purchase of real estate prior to the 21st May, 1861, will have their contracts carried out and titles made for such real estate, on paying to me the purchase money, or the residue thereof. This applies to all who have purchased

"SPECULATION LANDS"

of T. B. JUSTICE, former Agent. Confederate Bonds or Treasury Notes required in payment of all dues.

L. F. CHURCHILL, of Rutherfordton, my Attorney, will attend to any business herewith connected, during the County Courts of the several counties, next ensuing.

Communications should be addressed to me at Rutherfordton.

JOHN H. CARSON, Receiver.

April 17, 1862. 4t

☞ Henderson Times and Western Enterprise, publish four times, and send bills as above.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, on the 11th of April, 1862.

Arrowood, Joseph		Ledford, J. H.	
Allen, Miss Ruth		Monday, W. H.	2
Alexander, W. T.	2	Monday, Alex.	
Black, Matthew		Marrow, Hagins	
Black, F. D.		Mashburn, M. J.	
Boyce, Miss Mary	4	Marley, Mrs. M. C.	
Brown, John	2	Norman, Mrs. Rebecca	
Boumee, Geo.		Penland, Mrs. S. S.	
Brank, J. R.		Penland, Miss Ann	
Butler, Edmond		Patton, Miss Clara	
Boyd, Miss Elizabeth		Patton, Edney	
Berry, Rev. J. M.		Poor, M. L.	
Batson, W. A.		Pork, Geo.	
Bowen, Wm.		Payne, J.	
Cordell, Joseph		Parks, D. W.	
Cole, Matilda		Pullen, E.	
Crook, Thomas		Robeson, Noah	
Coleman, Miss M. J.	3	Roberts, John	
Dacky, Miss Sarah		Roberts, Mrs. Clarisa	
Davis, Col.		Russell, A. T.	
Davis, Miss Hannah		Rogers, J. C.	
Davis, J. N.		Simmons, W.	
Dobbins, D.		Stradley, Miss H. L.	
Edwards, Mrs F. M.		Sorrels, Sarah E.	
Edwards, Capt. W. A.		Stevesen, J. E.	
Gates, R.		Stroup, Solomon	
Garrett, James		Summey, L. P.	
Garrison, W. A.		Stevens, A.	
Glass, Ephraim		Sams, Ed.	
Hampton, E. R.		Stubbs, Frank.	
Hampton, G.		Taylor, Mrs. Lydia	
House, Miss Ann		Taylor, A. J.	
Hume, R. W.		Wilson, Miss Jane	
Hill, William		Wolf, J. J.	2
James, Miss S. A.		Wrightson, Samuel	
James, Miss L. A. M.		Wright, Martha A	
Johnston, Miss H. A.		Wilkerson, U. D.	
Jervis, Mrs Mary J.		Warren, Elizabeth	
Kelly, John		Worth, D.	

F. M. MILLER, P. M.

April 17. 3t

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,
COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.

April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,
Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)

October 11, 1860.

ASHEVILLE SEGAR MANUFACTORY.

HAVING opened a Segar Manufactory in Asheville, N. C., we wish to employ a

NUMBER OF GIRLS

To learn the business, to whom we will give

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT

And pay them LIBERAL WAGES. For further particulars, apply to Dr. W. H. Murdoch, North end of Main street.

WM. MURDOCH,
W. H. MURDOCH.

April 3, 1862. tf

SWANNANOA MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY WILL OPEN ITS FIRST session on the 5th day of February, 1862, under the charge of J. C. DEANS and A. S. HOLTEN, who have had considerable experience in teaching. We propose preparing students for College and the ordinary business of life. The Academy is located in Buncombe county, N. C., on the stage road leading from Asheville to the Swannanoa Gap, 9½ miles from the former place; in a moral, enterprising and intelligent community. Swannanoa is eminently healthy, and in the present excited condition of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat. Strong and active efforts will be made to promote the moral and mental culture of pupils committed to our care. Quite a number of students can be furnished with board in highly respectable families convenient to the Academy, at a very low price.

TUITION in the primory classes $6; higher English classes $10; Classics $12.50 per session.

For further information address

REV. J. C. DEANS, Principal.

February 6, 1862. 3m

PROCLAMATION

By the Chairman of the County Court of Buncombe.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDINANCE of the State Convention, passed the 10th day of February last, it is made the duty of the Chairmen of the several County Courts of this State to convene the Justices of the Courts respectively on the 1st Monday in May, 1862, for the purpose of laying the Taxes for the year 1861.

This is, therefore, to notify all the Justices of the Peace in the county of Buncombe, to assemble at the Court House in the town of Asheville on the first Monday in May, *proximo*, for the above purpose. I. B. SAWYER, C. C. C.

April 10, 1862. 4t

Battalion of Light Horse.

THE undersigned having been commissioned by the President to raise a Battalion of Light Horse for the war, calls upon the young men of North Carolina to come forward and volunteer for the purpose. Let those who have good horses come and bring them to aid in the defense of the country. Let those who have horses, but who cannot come themselves, give or lend them to those who can come, and thus contribute material aid to those who would defend them in the enjoyment of their homes. $144 per annum will be paid for each horse in the Battalion in two months instalments. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the Government, and if killed in action the value of the animal will be paid. Equipments for man and horse will be furnished, but each man must bring his RIFLE, GUN, PISTOL, KNIFE, or such arms as he has, which will answer until a uniform weapon can be furnished by the Government. Energy of action—Action is what the country needs now. And the men of the country must show by their readiness to come forward, the determination which actuates them—never to be conquered.

The Battalion will consist of six companies of sixty men each. Volunteers will, for the present, address me at Halifax, N. C., until suitable recruiting stations can be established.

P. M. EDMONDSTON,
Lieut. Col. Cavalry,
Prov. A., C. S. A.

April 12. 3t

Sequestration Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED APPOINTED RECEIver under the Sequestration Act, for the counties of Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Burke, hereby gives notice to all persons having any lands, tenements or hereditaments, goods or chattels, rights or credits, or any interest therein, of or for any alien enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same, and to render an account thereof, and so far as practicable to put the same in my possession, under the penalty of the law for non-compliance.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me of any and all lands, tenements and hereditements, goods and chattels, rights and credits within the said counties. My post office is Swannanoa.

WM. H. BAILEY, Receiver.

March 28. 6t

☞ Western Enterprise copy six times.

CONFEDERATE STATES ARMORY,
ASHEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

WANTED, A LARGE NUMBER OF MACHINISTS, Gun Smiths, Filers and good Black Smiths, to whom wages will be paid in conformity to the prevailing rates at such establishments in the Southern Confederacy.

This is a fine healthy region. The climate is unsurpassed for salubrity. The water is pure, cool and invigorating. Whilst the locality will in all probability remain undisturbed by Yankee invasion.

Address CLAYTON & WHITSON, or the subscriber.

R. W. PULLIAM, Agent C. S. A.

Asheville, N. C., April 12, 1862.

☞ The Raleigh State Journal and Columbia South Carolinian will copy three times weekly and collect through this office.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.

Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in

ASHEVILLE,

North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

C. H. YOUNG,
DEALER IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

October 31, 1861. 1y

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. ASTON & CO

CAROLINA HOUSE,
(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,
GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*

July 18, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.

Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

MARBLE YARD,
Greenville, S. C.

JAMES M. ALLEN

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

Sept. 19, 1861. tf

AT ASTON'S.

Acts of Congress.

THE Acts and Resolutions of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Sessions of the Confederate Congress. A few copies for sale at ASTON'S.

Lyrics and Sketches,

BY W. M. MARTIN, of Columbia, S. C.—A few copies of this new and popular work just received at ASTON'S.

Concentrated Lye.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate Almanac.

JUST RECEIVED AT ASTON'S.

Blue Grass

AND TIMOTHY SEED, FOR SALE AT ASTON'S.

BACON! BACON!

I WISH TO BUY A FEW THOUSAND LBS. of

Good Dry Bacon,

For which I will pay 20 cents per pound. I have SALT to exchange for BACON.

E. SLUDER.

Asheville, March 20, 1862. tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

A SMALL SUPPLY among which is a lot of GENUINE BUNCOMBE CABBAGE Seed, for sale at ASTON'S.

Flower Seeds,

A CHOICE LOT OF SOUTHERN GROWN Flower Seeds, cultivated by an Amateur. Just received at ASTON'S.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, at Leicester, suitable for a Store or Dwelling House, with four acres of LAND. Accommodating terms will be given. Apply to John Carpenter, Leicester, or Thos. Gillespie, North Turkey Creek.

March 20, 1862. 2m

Ordnance Department,

RALEIGH, MARCH 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE DELIVERED AT the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. Transportation from any point on the railroads will also be paid by the Department. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Capt. W. A. LAWRENCE, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adj't Gen. and Chief of Ordnance.

April 3. 5t

ARTILLERISTS WANTED!

THE undersigned propose raising a Company of ARTILLERY FOR THE WAR. All persons desiring to enlist in this branch of the service, in this or adjoining counties, can do so by calling on either one of us. An experienced Artillery officer will be selected to take charge of the Company and drill them. Artillerists are exempt from many fatiguing duties attending Infantry, such as picket guard duty, work on fortifications, long forced marches, carrying knap-sacks, cartridge-boxes, &c. A Bounty of

FIFTY DOLLARS

Will be paid to each one enlisting as soon as he is sworn into service, which will be as soon as a sufficient number have enlisted to organize and elect officers.

Persons wishing to enlist will please come forward at once as the enemy are well nigh upon us, and should be met and driven back by a united and brave people. The pay of Artillerists is a little more than that of Infantry, and their rank among soldiers high.

WM. N. GARRETT, E. M. CLAYTON,
Warm Springs, N. C. Asheville, N. C.

February 20, 1862. tf

NEW GOODS.
1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

ASTON'S DEPOT.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL, Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.

Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:
(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.

January 30, 1862. tf

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.

October 18, 1860. tf

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors under the WILL of the late JAMES W. PATTON, desire all persons having claims against the Estate to present them immediately for settlement, also, all persons indebted to the Estate are requested to make settlement at their earliest convenience.

JAS. A. PATTON,
W. A. PATTON,
T. W. PATTON, } Exr's.

February 6, 1862. tf